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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/811,749	03/29/2004	Daniel G. O'Neil	50037.223US01	2821
27488	7590	03/22/2006		
MERCHANT & GOULD (MICROSOFT) P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903			EXAMINER SABOURI, MAZDA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	

DATE MAILED: 03/22/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/811,749	<b>Applicant(s)</b> O'NEIL ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Mazda Sabouri	<b>Art Unit</b> 2642	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 June 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 June 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-5, 7-13 and 15-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US 2002/0022503 (Lee).

1. As to claim 1, Lee teaches a method (see Abstract) comprising the step of receiving an event (incoming voice call, voice/text message) at a communication device. The method further comprises displaying information (phone number, voice/text message notification) associated with the event on the secondary display (top view LCD) (see Lee, paragraphs 40-42). Lee teaches that the secondary display may not be able to show all the information associated with the event (see Lee, paragraph 45). The method further comprises retrieving additional information (putting the information on a larger screen so that all the information can be shown at once without scrolling) associated with the event. The additional information is displayed on the primary display (see Lee, paragraph 39 and figure 5, element S21 and claim 4). Lee teaches an operating section (for functionality) that is accessible when the communication device is open, such that the event can be manipulated when the information is put on the primary display (see Lee, figures 1 and 2).

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2. As to claim 2, Lee further teaches that the communication device is a clamshell flip-style phone (see Lee, figures 1 and 2).

3. As to claim 3, Lee further teaches opening the communication device such that the primary display is accessible (see Lee, figures 1 and 2).

4. As to claim 4, Lee further teaches that the event is a notification (of an incoming voice call, voice/text message) (see Lee, paragraphs 40-42).

5. As to claim 5, Lee further teaches dismissing the information associated with the event from the secondary display. The secondary display is turned off when the primary display is turned on (see Lee, paragraph 39, and figure 5).

6. As to claim 7, Lee further teaches an operating section (for functionality) that is accessible when the communication device is open, such that the event can be manipulated when the information is put on the primary screen (see Lee, figures 1 and 2).

7. As to claim 8, Lee teaches a system (see Abstract, note that mobile phones are inherently part of communication systems) comprising a secondary display (figure 1, element 25) and a primary display (figure 2, element 35) coupled to the secondary display (see Lee, claim 4). Lee teaches an application (incoming voice call, voice/text message) that activates upon occurrence of an event (receiving the voice call, voice/text message) at the communication device. The information is displayed on the secondary display (see Lee, paragraphs 40-42). Lee teaches that the secondary display may not be able to show all the information associated with the event (see Lee, paragraph 45).

The system further comprises a primary screen for displaying additional information

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(putting the information on a larger screen so that all the information can be shown at once without scrolling) associated with the event (see Lee, paragraph 39 and figure 5, element S21 and claim 4). Lee teaches an operating section (for functionality) that is accessible when the communication device is open, such that the event can be manipulated when the information is put on the primary display (see Lee, figures 1 and 2).

8. As to claim 9, Lee further teaches that the primary display (figure 2, element 35) is larger than the secondary display (figure 1, element 32).

9. As to claim 10, Lee further teaches that the secondary display (figure 2, element 32) is located on the outer surface of the communication device (see Lee, figure 2).

10. As to claim 11, Lee further teaches that the communication device is a clamshell flip-style device (see Lee, figures 1 and 2).

11. As to claim 12, Lee further teaches that the primary display is accessible when the device is open (see Lee, figures 1 and 2).

12. As to claim 13, Lee further teaches that the event is a notification (of an incoming voice call, voice/text message) (see Lee, paragraphs 40-42).

13. As to claim 15, Lee further teaches an operating section (for functionality) that is accessible when the communication device is open, such that the event can be manipulated when the information is put on the primary screen (see Lee, figures 1 and 2).

14. As to claim 16, Lee teaches a computer readable medium (see Abstract, note that computer readable mediums are inherent to mobile phones) which is stored in a

computer program. The program comprises instructions for performing the step of receiving an event (incoming voice call, voice/text message) at a communication device. The instructions further comprise displaying information (phone number, voice/text message notification) associated with the event on the secondary display (top view LCD) (see Lee, paragraphs 40-42). Lee teaches that the secondary display may not be able to show all the information associated with the event (see Lee, paragraph 45). The instructions further comprise retrieving additional information (putting the information on a larger screen so that all the information can be shown at once without scrolling) associated with the event. The additional information is displayed on the primary display (see Lee, paragraph 39 and figure 5, element S21 and claim 4). Lee teaches an operating section (for functionality) that is accessible when the communication device is open, such that the event can be manipulated when the information is put on the primary display (see Lee, figures 1 and 2).

15. As to claim 17, Lee further teaches dismissing information associated with the event from the secondary display. The secondary display is turned off when the primary display is turned on (see Lee, paragraph 39, and figure 5).

16. As to claim 18, Lee further teaches that the event is a notification (of an incoming voice call, voice/text message) (see Lee, paragraphs 40-42).

17. As to claim 19, Lee further teaches that the communication device is a clamshell flip-style device (see Lee, figures 1 and 2).

18. As to claim 20, Lee teaches a system (see Abstract, note that mobile phones are inherently part of communication systems) comprising means for receiving an event

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(incoming voice call, voice/text message) at a communication device. The system further comprises means for displaying information (phone number, voice/text message notification) associated with the event on the secondary display (top view LCD) (see Lee, paragraphs 40-42). Lee teaches that the secondary display may not be able to show all the information associated with the event (see Lee, paragraph 45). The system further comprises means for retrieving additional information (putting the information on a larger screen so that all the information can be shown at once without scrolling) associated with the event. The additional information is displayed on the primary display (see Lee, paragraph 39 and figure 5, element S21 and claim 4). Lee teaches an operating section (for functionality) that is accessible when the communication device is open, such that the event can be manipulated when the information is put on the primary display (see Lee, figures 1 and 2).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

19. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

20. Claims 6 and 14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2002/0022503 (Lee) in view of US 2002/0137551 (Toba). Most of the embodiments of these claims are met for the reasons cited in the rejection of claims 1 and 8. What is lacking is the use of an external operating section (first set of hardware from claim 14) to manipulate information associated with the secondary display. Toba teaches an

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external operating section that is used to manipulate information associated with a secondary display (see Toba, paragraph 41 and figures 1 and 2). The motivation for using this teaching can be found in Lee. Lee teaches that information displayed on the secondary display may be too large to be displayed at once. As a result, the information has to be periodically scrolled in pre-set time intervals (see Lee, paragraphs 38 and 45). The external operating section can be applied to the method and system taught by Lee in such a way as to allow the user to scroll through the information on the secondary display at their own discretion. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the arts at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Toba into those of Lee, for the reasons mentioned above.

### ***Conclusion***

21. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US 1999/4845772 (Metroka et al.) teaches a portable radiotelephone with control switch disabling.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mazda Sabouri whose telephone number is 571-272-8892. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00-5:30.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad Matar can be reached on 571-272-7488. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mazda Sabouri  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2642

  
**DUC NGUYEN**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**